

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6979

九十六年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1860.

四月二十一日

PRICe \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
April 20, AMOY, British str., 514, Drawn, Canton 19th April, General—Simsbury & Co.
April 20, KWANTUNG, British str., 674, J. C. Abbott, Foochow 16th April, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 19th, General—D. LARSEN & Co.
April 20, BELLOWS, German steamer, 789, Ahrens, Bangkok 11th April, Bice—Meyer & Co.
April 20, CHINA, German str., 648, Ackermann, from Canton, General—Stenssen & Co.
April 20, OTTO, German brig, 110, Koch, Swatow 19th April, Ballast—Landstein & Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.
APRIL 20TH.
Glenroy, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Agamemnon, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Tartar, German brig, for Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.
April 19, MALACCA, British str., for Yokohama.
April 20, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.
April 20, COURIER, French br., for Labuan.
April 20, ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine, for Whampoa.
April 20, KANG-SHEH, Chinese steamer, for Chungking.
April 20, LOUDOUN CASTLE, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Keangtung, str., from East Coast.—Mr. Travers and 154 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per NEMO, str., for E. Coast.—For Amoy—Schiff, W. Morris, R.N., and M. W. Johnstone, British sub-lieut., Miss Flora, Mrs. Silks, Misses H. Deacon, and J. Gittins, Per Lamson's Castle, str., for Shanghai—Misses H. C. Maclean, S. L. Jones, daughter, and maid, and J. Rankin Wilson, and 12 Chinese, ready to depart.
Per Glenroy, str., for Singapore, &c.—30 Cabin and 90 Chinese deck.

REPORTS.
The German steamship *Bellona* reports left Bangkok on 11th April, and has since weathered to Cape Aden; thence to port along Northern winds with heavy sea.

The British steamship *Kwangsing* reports left Foochow on 16th April, Arrived on the 17th, and Swatow on the 19th, and had moderate winds and overcast during the first part, and the latter part rainy weather. In Foochow the steamships *Europe*, *Huissen*, and *H.M.S. Moorhen*. In Amoy the steamships *Orestes*, *Dionysos*, and *Jeddah*. In Swatow the steamships *Yutting*, *Lydia*, *Catello*, and *Luckes*. Passed a man-of-war on the morning of the 18th, the brothers being North. Passed astern of the same day, and off the Lantau Islands and New Territories to the south of Chinglong Point, bound North.

BANGKOK SHIPPING.
March—ARRIVALS.
27. Fatisch, German bark, from Singapore.
27. Racourteau, Siamese str., from Singapore.
28. Wahine, Siamese str., from Singapore.
28. Bangkok, Siamese str., from Singapore.
28. Dumbadigh, British bark, from Cardiff.

2. Holmeen, British bark, from Batavia.
March—DEPARTURES.
30. Rajputanagar, British str., for Hongkong.
31. Q. of England, Man. ship, for Hongkong.
31. Bangkok, Siamese steamer, for Singapore.

1. Falcon, British bark, for Singapore.
2. Canton, Siamese ship, for Hongkong.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.
Arrivals.
7. 4th April, British steamer, from Bangkok.
7. 4th April, British steamer, from Macassar.
7. Minas, German steamer, from Socco.
8. Nizam, British steamer, from Bombay.
8. Fokien, British steamer, from Aberdeen.
8. Ophir, Dutch steamer, from Deli.
8. Bouyan, British steamer, from Swatow.
8. Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.
8. Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
8. Sunbeam, British steamer, from London.
9. George V, British steamer, from London.
9. Jason, Spanish steamer, from Liverpool.
9. Hangzhou, British str., from Glasgow.
10. Baird, British steamer, from Malaca.
10. Louis III, British str., from Malaca.
April—DEPARTURES.
7. Pearl, British steamer, for Saigon.
7. H. Columbia, Amer. sch., for Bangkok.
7. Molucco, German bark, for Batavia.
7. Djemal, British steamer, for Macassar.
8. Samra, Siamese str., from Bangkok.
8. Marist, British steamer, for Australia.
8. Purulia, British steamer, for Calcutta.
8. Japan, British steamer, for Penang.
9. General P. Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
9. London Castle, Brit. str., for Hongkong.
9. Clwyd, British bark, for Elephant Point.
9. Sarawak, British steamer, for Macassar.
9. Oliver, British steamer, for Tidouan.
9. Endea, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9. Royal Brooke, Sarawak str., for Sarawak.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Partial List of Arrivals.)

Aurora (s.), Manila Feb. 22
Star of China Hongkong Feb. 22
Mardonius (s.), Manila Feb. 22
Sir Lancelot (s.), Foochow Feb. 27
White Adler Foochow Feb. 27
Ambassador Manila Feb. 27
Anchises (s.), Manila Feb. 27
C. S. Russell Manila Feb. 27
Lota Hongkong Mar. 5
Minstone Liverpool Mar. 10
Dover (s.), Liverpool Mar. 10
Tid Lee Hongkong Mar. 11

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG
(Corrected to Date).
New York Jan. 29
Midland Liverpool Jan. 30
Polaris Liverpool Jan. 30
Euterpe (s.), London Feb. 3
Lancaster Liverpool Feb. 10
Ceres Liverpool Feb. 10
Glorious Liverpool Feb. 12
Jamaica Liverpool Feb. 12
J. A. Thompson Liverpool Feb. 13
Valley Forge Swansboro Feb. 17
Greenwich Liverpool Feb. 24
General Fairchild Flushing Feb. 24
Highgate Antwerp Feb. 25
Calabria (s.), London Feb. 26
Achilles (s.), Liverpool Feb. 26
Rossini Cardiff Feb. 26
Menmuir Newcastle Mar. 2
Humber (s.), Glasgow Mar. 2
Frobisher (s.), Liverpool Mar. 2
Dover (s.), London Mar. 7
Oriana (s.), Liverpool Mar. 13
Polo (s.), Marseilles Mar. 13
Irasoudy (s.), Marseilles April 4

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1860.

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authorized to SIGN our Firm for pro-

curement in Hongkong and China.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1860.

NOTICE.

J. L. PHIPS, H. HICKLING, and H. G.

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It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, TAKAO, HOKHOU, WHAMFOU, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANPO, TAMSUL, KEE-LUNG, FOOCHEW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANG-HAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUKE, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOU, TAKU, TIENTEN, NEW-CHIANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI (HIGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILILOO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Anam.

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Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1880.

The announcement contained in the Reuter's telegram, published in another column, has not come unexpectedly. It was stated some days ago that the Ministry, following former precedents, would resign so soon as Her Majesty returned to Windsor, and of course before the meeting of the new Parliament. It was not likely that Lord Beaconsfield would think of continuing at the helm of affairs with such a diminished following as the elections have given him. The late Administration has had so long a lease of power, and a change of Ministry in England is so important an event that we may, without entering on the domain of party politics, fairly make some remarks upon the fact.

Lord Beaconsfield, then plain BENJAMIN DISRAELI, received the seals of office on February 21st, 1874, and his second Ministry has therefore lasted six years and fifty-six days, or nearly a year longer than Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and nearly as long as Lord PALMERSTON's Government of 1859. The Administration just closed was originally composed as follows—Mr. Disraeli as First Lord of the Treasury, Lord CALENDE as Lord Chancellor, the Duke of RICHMOND as Lord President of the Council, the Earl of MALMSEY as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of DEEZY as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of SALISBURY as Secretary of State for India, the Earl of CALNEVAN as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. GUTHRIE HARDY (now Lord CHANBROOK) as Secretary of State for War, Mr. E. A. CROSS as Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. GEORGE WARD HUNT as First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY as President of the Board of Trade, Sir STEPHEN NORTHCOCK as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord JOHN MANBER as Postmaster General—these forming the Cabinet. The other members of the Ministry, without seats in the Cabinet were—The Duke of ANSTRUTHER as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Viscount SANDON as Vice-President of the Education Department of the Privy Council, Colonel THOMAS E. TAYLOR (afterwards created Lord

ANSTRUTHER) as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord HENRY LENNOX as Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

During the existence of the Administration there have been various changes in its personnel detailed as below, by a London contemporary.—The Earl of MALMSEY resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal in August 1878, when the Peers assumed their duties.

The ancient Jews seem to have possessed much in common with the Chinese. One very noticeable feature is the way both nations treated people of other nations. The Chinese call them barbarians, dependents on the Middle Kingdom.

So even the Hebrews in Jerusalem spoke of the rest of the world promiscuously as "strangers," of no importance. The term they used was obitua (strangers) "outside the land," something similar to the French *lais*. From "Jews in the East," II. 34, Farren, "Life of Paul," I. 124.

It is supposed by the Cantonese that the God of thunder, rain, &c. is changed every year at the commencement of spring. Hence has arisen a curious custom. When the people hear the first peal of thunder after the commencement of spring, they beat their boards, beds, boxes, & so indicate to the creatures which generally swarm in the environs of the same, that they are now under a new regime and must move off.

Sometimes this indication is given at the end of the old regime if thunder happens to be heard at the time. Thus for example on Sunday, February 1st, we were startled in the evening by a rumbling noise, and going to the verandah found that it proceeded from two sources. It was thundering at the time, and though three days past the commencement of spring, the people were rapping the boards of their boats for the purpose above indicated. We are not told whether the said creatures are prompt in obeying orders.

As an addition to our stock of euphemistic expression, we may notice that Judas is said to have gone "unto his own place"—"profound and reverent emphasis, and one of the many traces of the reticence with which the early church spoke of the fate of those who had departed." We are strongly inclined to think that the expression "fallen asleep" is really a euphemism for death. (See "Life of Paul," I. 167.) A Chinaman speaking to us the other day said that though certain evidence might now be wanting, when we returned (*jin hu*) it would be made plain. He was alluding to the passage, "What do you know not now but that a man must hereafter?" His *hu* meant "when we die."

The Chinese have a saying that if one sleeps in stockings and shoes he will soon die. Thereon is that when a dead person is laid out he is provided with those articles of clothing; and in this custom we have another means of comparing the Chinese with other Eastern and western people. The ancient Indians put shoes on the feet of the dead that they might not be footloose in making their journey. Amongst the paper-articles of clothing burned by the Celestials, these occupy a very prominent place, for the spirits of the dead are supposed to be very restless, and consequently require a good supply of paper. Gould has some interesting comparisons in "Origin of Religious Belief," I. 72, 80 seq.

Fitt leung ki means "to produce a green fungus," as a rotten orange will do, for example. It is also applied to the change which takes place in the colour of blood or animal matter a few days or hours after death. With the first meaning we may compare Akut, "animalcules found in vinegar," though the word *akut* (originally "fowl") came by the sense here given does not seem clear.

In an interesting article on "Education of the Manchu Emperors," lately published in the Daily Press it was stated that "The Emperor sleeps with eight handmaids (*ch'-ang-fai*) upon his bed, and sixteen others (*tsa-ping*) underneath the bed . . . their function is to keep watch over his Majesty." We presume the idea is that they will be able to ward off evils which present themselves during the night in the form of ghosts, goblins, or demons. We are forcibly reminded of the record of a similar circumstance in connection with the wise man. "Behold his bed, which is Solomon's; three-score valiant men are about it, of the valiant of Israel. They all hold swords, except in war; every man hath his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night." (See an oil work by Ernest, daughter of Mr. Solomon.) "Walk not alone at night" (says an oil work by Ernest, daughter of Mr. Solomon.) "because Elijah, dauber of soliloquies, walks about—she and 180,000 destroy angels, and every one of them individually has permission to destroy."

RESIGNATION OF THE BEACONSFIELD FIELD MINISTRY.

20th April.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMITH.

MURDER.

Chun Tai Hi and Ko-g' Aping were charged with the murder of a woman named Kwock Tai Yow, in the harbour, on the 10th December, 1879.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. O. Mallay) was assisted by Acting Crown Solicitor (A. B. Johnson) presented, and Mr. C. R. Kay QC, instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the defence.

The jurors were Messrs. J. Kylin, F. Marshall, H. Crawford, J. Olsen, T. Sanderson, J. Smith, and G. O. G. Hermann.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that about half past nine on the night of the 10th December, 1879, a woman named Kwock Tai Yow, was found floating in the harbour, near the *Tai Po* shore.

In the morning a sampan was brought to the station. Witness went with P.C. Lee Aing to a house in Yow Mah Tee where the last witness was present.

Lee Aing, the woman, referred to said the second witness was her lover and used to come to her house. The box referred to was her property and she had bought it six years ago.

Inspector Cameron said he had known the first witness some time. On the night of the 10th December, 1879, he was at the station, and thus saw the episode of the opium dian. As to the witness who was the man there, if his evidence was to be disregarded on the grounds that he had not been called forward, that he was such a despicable creature, could they believe he came there with faculty sufficient to invent the circumstantial evidence he had given? and he must either have received some information or have invented it. He also said that the first witness had no evidence to give, and that the reference to the statement made by the first witness at the time he was arrested, that he was at sea on the 11th December, he referred to the evidence of Inspector Cameron and the woman Lung Aing to show that he was at Yow Mah Tee a few days before.

The statement made by the first witness was to the effect that he was an opium smuggler and was at sea at the time of the occurrence. That he had been in the service of the Chinese, and had been in the service of Yow Mah Tee.

On the following morning a sampan was apprehended and charged when he told them he admitted to this. Witness was found who would tell the jury that about half past five on the evening on which the body was found in the sea, there were marks of blood about it. That boat was identified as being the boat of the woman Kwock Tai Yow, and some of the articles found in it were identified as belonging to her. It was upon the evidence of the first witness that the man was identified as being the man named Li Ah.

Witness said he had lived with the woman for twelve years, and who came into court to identify a box which he said was his own, but was kept in the woman's boat. This box was found in the room of a woman named Leung Aing. This woman had given him a sum of money, and he had brought the box to her about eight o'clock the next morning, when he came down to the shore again. The same witness who saw the two men at half past five in the evening they were at sea again.

The Attorney-General submitted that he would not be surprised if true. Indeed, the probability is that Mr. Hanbury cannot be long in his present position. Probably no man in this branch of the public service has given such unquestionable proofs of capacity to deal with circumstances of difficulty, and to promote the advantage of communities whose resources require development, as Mr. Hanbury.

His Lordship ordered a adjourned sitting to consider the case without the intervention of the public prosecutor.

Mr. Franklin has resigned his position as Attorney-General, and the Chief Justice will, we understand, reside in all the divisions of the Supreme Court himself, until the arrival of Mr. Justice Sonnen. Mr. Francis has earned the Duke of Richmond's high reputation for ability and clear-headedness during his tenure of office.

The writer of the 8th March has the following paragraph—"The *Whitbread Review* asserted that Mr. John Pope Hanbury, Governor of Hongkong, is to get a large salary. We do not know whether this report is authentic, but it would not be surprising if true. Indeed, the probability is that Mr. Hanbury cannot be long in his present position. Probably no man in this branch of the public service has given such unquestionable proofs of capacity to deal with circumstances of difficulty, and to promote the advantage of communities whose resources require development, as Mr. Hanbury.

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